



Ursinus College
Digital Commons @ Ursinus College

Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898

The Historical Society of Trappe, Collegeville,
Perkiomen Valley

6-29-1876

Providence Independent, V. 2, No. 4, Thursday, June 29, 1876

Providence Independent

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/providence>

 Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), [Cultural History Commons](#), [Social History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Independent, Providence, "Providence Independent, V. 2, No. 4, Thursday, June 29, 1876" (1876). *Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898*. 4.

<https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/providence/4>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the The Historical Society of Trappe, Collegeville, Perkiomen Valley at Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. For more information, please contact aprock@ursinus.edu.

Forgotten.

Once, looking through a little sheaf
Of papers stored from childhood's days,
I chanced upon a faded leaf,
And read, half smiling, half in tears,
This legend on the wrapping set
In delicate girl writing small:
"Never this day, this leaf forget!"
And, lo! I had forgot it all.
Nor could I think with all my care
What it did ever mean, and so
I slowly let the summer air
Waft it away, and watched it go
With dreaming gaze. And is it thus,
I mused, with this world's joy and grief?
"Never forget," it seems to us,
As I wrote on my little sheaf;
When, lo! without our knowledge, curled
Our scroll of earth; its story small
Comes not into that higher world;
Beside—we have forgot it all!

—Constance Fenimore Woolson.

"CHISPA."

In 1865 I was working on the south fork of the Yuba, at a point two or three miles below Sierra City. I was at work alone in a ravine making down the river. Half a dozen other miners had cabins not far from mine, and were at work in gulches or on bars in the river. All of our cabins were on the south side of the river, and mine was at least half a mile further south than any of the others, which carried it well up toward the main ridge or range of hills walling in the stream.

One day at noon I went home to get my dinner, and on opening the door of my cabin saw in the middle of the floor a small scrap of white paper folded in the form of a note. I thought this not a little curious, as my door was secured with a padlock of peculiar construction, and no man could have entered except through the "cat hole" at the bottom of the door.

As I took up the note I saw that there were two or three drops of blood on it. The note alone was sufficient to startle me, but when I saw the blood a chill ran through my veins as I said: "Here is some villainy afoot! Somebody has been murdered, perhaps!" My next thought was that some of the boys might be playing a trick on me. Instead of at once opening the note to read it I began looking into all corners of the room, even stooped and peeped under my bed.

No one was to be seen. My cat, old "Chispa," was the only living thing in the place. He came purring about my legs, as was his habit when I came home; though often he was out on his own hook, hunting and prospecting about, for he was not one of your home-staying, lazy kind of cats.

After speaking a kind word or two to old "Chispa" I opened the note, and as I read began to open my eyes. The little note—merely the folded leaf of an ordinary memorandum book—read as follows:

"June 9, 1865—This is to inform the person into whose hands it may come that I am in the old Maldonado shaft. By the breaking of a ladder I fell to the bottom of the shaft about three days ago. I am almost starved. For God's sake, come to my assistance at once."
"JACOB PRITCHARD."

When I had read the note—scrawled with a very dull lead pencil—I hardly knew what to think. My brain was in a whirl, and I made no headway in trying to think. As I turned the paper in my fingers I observed that the blood came off from it and stained my hand; I saw, in fact, that it was quite fresh.

This astonished me not a little, "for," thought I, "if he fell into the shaft three days ago and hurt himself, how does it happen that the blood on this note is still fresh and almost warm?"

My next thought was this: "If he is in the bottom of the Maldonado shaft—more than one hundred feet below the surface, as one says, how could he leave me this note?" Certainly the thing was improbable, and I could make neither head nor tail of the business. Who Jacob Pritchard was I did not know. I did not remember having ever heard his name.

I sat down on a stool and tried to think. "Here," thought I, "is a man in the bottom of a shaft, where he has been for three days, and where he is now supposed to be starving, who leaves a note on my cabin floor asking me to come and get him out. There is blood—fresh blood—on this note, which makes things still worse!"

I sat and thought and thought till things got so mixed up in my head that I was no more capable of forming an opinion in regard to the business than a born idiot.

I talked to the cat—to old Chispa—about it, and the old fellow seemed willing to assist me, and he got upon my knee and sniffed at the note as though he knew that the cause of my trouble lay in that. He then jumped down and running to the corner of the room brought me the remains of a little crippled squirrel which he had lately caught, as I could see, just as if he thought I might be in trouble on the grub question, and as much as to say: "Here, old pard, eat and be merry!"

The more I pondered on the matter the more it puzzled me. At one time I thought that a man might have been murdered and thrown into the shaft, and that his murderers might then have left the note at my cabin. This would not do, however, as, if the murderers wished the body of their victim to be found, there was no need of throwing it

into the shaft alive, and not wishing him to perish they might have left the note for me to find. There appeared to be some little sense in this, yet I had no desire to go to the shaft alone; it might be a trick to get me out to murder or maltreat me. Again there was no reason for trying to entice me to any particular spot, as I was living quite alone at my cabin and might easily be caught there or at my claim at any time.

Being unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in regard to the mysterious affair, I made up my mind to see some of the "boys" on the river and lay the matter before them.

Having got four or five of my neighbors together, I produced the note, told them where I found it, and asked them what they thought of the "business." After much talk we all concluded that there was in it a trick of some kind; however, we would see it out.

We determined to visit the shaft named, the whereabouts of which was well known to us all, we having seen it scores of times. It was decided that each man should be armed with a six-shooter and that we should take with us two or three candles and a long rope; also a canteen of water and some brandy. Happen what would might, we thoroughly examine the shaft.

About three o'clock in the afternoon all was in readiness, and we set out—set out on what seemed one of the wildest of wild-goose chases.

The Maldonado shaft is situated on the sharp ridge of a high and steep hill, nearly a mile south of the north fork of the Yuba; also it was about half a mile above where my own cabin stood. The shaft was sunk by Gabriel Maldonado, a man well known to all the early miners of the Comstock lode, but now some years dead. The shaft was sunk on a rich vein of gold bearing quartz. The ore extracted was taken down to the river on the backs of pack mules over a long zigzag trail, and was there worked in arastras. The shaft at the mine was sunk after the old Mexican fashion. It was about eight feet by fourteen in size, and its ladders of notched poles were used instead of rope and windlass or hoisting apparatus, the miners walking up and down the poles and carrying the ore poised on their heads in rawhide sacks. The poles were placed in the shaft in such a position that they formed a zigzag line, like a worm fence, from top to bottom, there being little platforms on which rested the foot of one ladder and the top of the next below. Thus, in descending the shaft, one passed from platform to platform, and side to side of the opening, until the bottom was reached. When the news of the discovery of silver in Washoe reached Maldonado he abandoned this mine, which was hardly paying expenses at the time—and crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains came to the Comstock lode.

The nearer our little party came to the shaft the more certain we all felt that we were on a fool's errand; for how was a man in the bottom of that shaft to send a note stating the fact to a place full half a mile away? It was nonsense to think of such a thing; yet there we were toiling up the steep face of the mountain for the purpose of finding the man—the man calling himself Jacob Pritchard. Several times we halted and laughed at the ridiculousness of our mission.

Arrived at the top of the hill and at the mouth of the shaft, one of the men said: "Well, here we are! Now to make known our presence to the man in the shaft—to Jacob Pritchard!" "Well, call down to him," said another, laughing; for, now that we stood at the mouth of the shaft, we felt quite silly, and half expected to see some one peep out from behind a tree or rock and "raise the laugh" on us.

The man who had first spoken stooped over the shaft and shouted: "Jacob, are you down there?" Almost instantly there came up from the shaft a faint cry that was half moan, half shout. We all heard it, and were thrilled and startled.

Most of the faces about the shaft suddenly grew pale. We all stood silent for seconds, when one said: "Sure as fate there is a man down there!"

"Who are you? Who is down there?" again called out our spokesman, stooping close down to the dark mouth of the shaft.

"Jacob Pritchard!" was the answer that came up the shaft. The name was so distinctly uttered that all heard it, and hearing it, turned a shade paler than before.

"It beats all," said one of the men, breaking a somewhat protracted silence. "That was the name signed on the note, and there is the fellow still in the shaft." "Ask him about the note," said one of our party.

"Did you—write a note—and send it out—asking for help?" cried our spokesman.

"I did," was the prompt response from the bottom of the shaft, and again we all gazed at one another in amazement.

"How—could you—send out—a letter?" asked Bill.

"Get me out. I can't tell now!" came from the dark, in a vexed and gasping voice.

"He is right," said Bill; "we ought to be ashamed to stand here questioning the poor fellow when there are enough of us to light him up without either salt or pepper! Light a couple of candles and get the rope ready. Two of us will go down and see how he can be got out. Some of the bottom ladders must be broken, or he could come out himself—that is, if his legs are both sound."

Mike Murphy, you are stout and active, come with me and we'll go and see that fellow."

"B—but h—how could he bring up

the letter?" stammered Mike, shaking his head and looking anything but ready to descend the shaft.

"Blow the letter!" said Bill; "he'll tell us all about that when we get him out. Are we to keep him there all day while we stand here parleying like a pack of cowards?"

"I—I'm not afraid to go down there, of course," said Mike, "but we all know that this here is a queer kind of business, from first to last—that is, as far as we've got in it."

"Well, then, Mike, you and I go," said Bill. "Just drop the end of the rope into the shaft and we'll work it along to the bottom as we come it down the ladders. Take your candle, Mike."

Mike took the candle into a rather unsteady hand, and then waiting until Bill was down a few feet, got upon the top of the notched pole and began descending backward, as a crawfish travels.

Slowly and steadily the two men descended the shaft, slipping from notch to notch in the long slender poles. As we stood at the edge of the wide opening and eagerly gazed down into it, we could distinctly see our two companions and mark their slow descent by the flickering light of their candles. Now they were passing over the west side of the shaft; soon they turned and were seen coming back to the east side, on which we stood; anon they took another ladder, and again moved to the west. Each time when they thus crossed the shaft they came to a little platform on which rested the foot of one ladder and from which started the top of the next below; and so they toilsomely zigzagged their way down, the light of their candles growing smaller and smaller till all we saw resembled two little stars.

Finally the two twinkling stars went over to the west side of the shaft and stopped side by side. A murmuring, as of the voices of persons in conversation, then came up the shaft.

"Pay out more rope!" shouted Bill. The rope was slowly run out.

"All right! That's enough!" cried Bill.

Again a hum of voices was heard, then came the order from Bill: "Haul up; haul slowly and carefully! Slowly—slowly—slowly! Hold! Hold on now; that will do!"

There was more buzzing of voices, then Bill cried out: "Hello, up there!" "Hello!" cried we.

"I am going to—bring him up—the ladders," said Bill, sending his message up in sections, so that it would not become tangled on the way. "I shall leave—the rope around him. Keep the slack hauled up—but don't pull hard. Do you understand?"

"All right!" cried I. "We know how it is."

Then they started up the ladders. They halted to rest at each platform. As they crossed the shaft in their slow ascent we could see, after a time, that Bill was ahead, keeping the rope properly taut; that Mike was "boosting" in the rear, while a dark lump was moving upward between the two. Gradually they worked their way up, resting and climbing.

Finally, as they approached the top, we were able to catch occasional glimpses (over Bill's shoulders) of a pale face and a black, bushy beard. Then, when they reached the last ladder, sloping up toward us, there was added to the picture a pair of black and eager looking eyes—hungry looking is probably the better expression.

We at the top became so much excited that we came near "yanking" the man up to the top of the shaft at a single haul—would have done so, perhaps, but for the warning cries of Bill, whom we were in danger of dislodging from the notched pole on which he had a precarious footing.

"All this time my candle was stuck into a bit of clay at the bottom of the shaft. It was fast being consumed, which I could not afford, therefore I blew it out and sat down in the dark. My feelings may, perhaps, be imagined, but I cannot describe them. I wanted to think—to do some good strong thinking—but my thoughts and my brain seemed to spin around in a circle, and all I did was to repeat over and over the one word: 'Lost! lost! lost!' Lost was all I could say—all I could get my brain to comprehend."

"I lay down and rocked myself to and fro on the ground, not remaining still for a moment, save when I occasionally paused to gaze up at the little square of light that marked the top of the shaft. Once in thus tossing about I struck my head against the wall of the shaft. This gave me an idea that I stopped for a moment to consider; it was that I might at last dash out my brains against the rock when there seemed to be nothing else to do."

"This did me some good, and I began to think again. It appeared to me that I had seen something floating in the water in the other part of the shaft during the time my candle was burning. I tried to remember what it was. There were several objects. They were not bits of wood or bark, but something else—just what I could not recollect. This bothered me so much that I determined to light my candle and see what was in the water. I found two dead rabbits—all bloated and green—three or four small striped squirrels, one tolerably large gray squirrel of a burrowing kind, and half a dozen mice."

"All these were more or less decayed, but I considered that it might yet become necessary for me to eat them; therefore I fished them out, and placed them in a corner of the dry part of the shaft, where I could find them if my candle was all gone when the time came that I must eat them. This done I blew out my candle and again laid down to

roll and toss, to gaze at the speck of day far above me, and groan.

"Some one might pass that way and hear me. The moment this thought came into my head I arose, and leaning against the wall and looking upward, I began shouting. Hour after hour I did nothing but shout. I shouted till I could hardly stand. Finally, completely exhausted, I fell asleep."

"When I awoke it was all dark above, and I said it was now dark—no use of shouting. When daylight came again I resumed my shouting, and kept it up until I became very hoarse and weak, when I gave it up as worse than useless."

"I studied all manner of combinations to be made with my two pieces of ladder, and two or three times lighted my candle to look at them, but soon blew it out again, as I saw that they could not be made any longer than they actually were. The bit of daylight above did not reach me, and did me no good except to let me know when it was day and when night."

"It is useless to prolong this part of my story. I soon suffered the pangs of hunger and thirst. It was not hard to bring myself to crawl to the water and drink of it, foul as it was, but it was hard to undertake to eat of the dead animals. Several times I attempted it, but gave it up, feeling that the time had not yet arrived."

"I found myself taking naps at all times of the day and night. On awaking from one of these short naps I thought I heard something on the bottom of the shaft—there was a light rattling of little quartz pebbles of brooding fragments of rock. I listened for some time and finally became satisfied that there was something moving about in the shaft. I struck a match and lighted my candle, when I saw near me a striped squirrel. I was delighted to find that I had some live thing in the shaft with me. I advanced and picked up the little animal, which hardly made an attempt to escape. As I held it in my hand I could feel its heart beating so rapidly that the pulsations could not be counted. 'Here,' thought I, 'are a few mouthfuls of food that may be eaten without loathing.' As I held the squirrel in my hand, thinking whether to kill and eat it then, or to await a still more dire extremity, I happened to cast my eyes upward to the ladders, when, 'now,' thought I, 'if this were a carrier pigeon, a sparrow, or a bird of any kind, it might be the means of saving me.' Then it occurred to me that I might make better use of the squirrel than to eat it."

"Taking out my memorandum book I wrote the note you found on your cap in floor, and wrapped it about the body of the squirrel, tying it there with a bit of thread drawn from my handkerchief and wound many times round the little animal. I then tossed it up to the platform which I longed so much to reach. I saw it land on the platform, and then saw it make its way up the first ladder above, after which I saw nothing more of it. I prayed most earnestly that something might come of this silly looking experiment, then fell asleep, and awoke and prayed again."

"All seemed of no use, however, and I was on the point of trying once more to eat one of the disgusting dead squirrels in the shaft, when a voice—it seemed from heaven—said: 'Jacob, are you there?' and you came and found me."

"All is now clear as day," said I. "The squirrel with your note tied upon his body wandered down the side of the mountain, was seen by my old cat 'Chispa'—the greatest hunter in the State—who pronounced upon him and brought him home to show him to me; fooled with him about the cabin and finally killed him and began eating him, when the note was dislodged and fell upon the floor, where it was found by me. Yes, and old 'Chispa' even had the sense to bring me the remains of the squirrel when he found me wondering about the note—as much as to say: 'I found it stuck upon this fellow.'"

"Why, that's the simplest thing in the world, after all," said Jacob Pritchard, and all hands said: "It is no mystery, after all."

A Cod's Stomach.

Mr. Frank Buckland publishes in *Land and Water* an account of a mass taken from a cod's stomach consisting of horsehair and string, the fibers of which are matted and intertwined well together by means of no less than ten fish hooks. All are small hooks except two; these are much larger. It is a remarkable thing that the points of all these hooks are turned upward. He cannot quite account for the presence of so many hooks in the stomach of this cod, except that the cod who owned the stomach had somehow or another managed to get hold of haddock or whiting caught on hooks, and in whose bodies the hooks still remained. The flesh of the whittings or haddocks had been entirely digested by the juices of the cod's stomach; the horsehair and metal of the hooks, however, resisted its action. That whiting and haddock have frequently hooks left in them is well known to all those who have the care of seals. Sea fishhooks are very cheap; and the fishermen, rather than take the trouble to extract the hook from the fish's mouth, very frequently cut off the "snood" or line to which the fish is attached, and let the hook remain *in situ*. The seal swallows the fish, hook and all, the hook gets entangled in the poor seal's intestines, and of course proves fatal.

The cod is what is generally called a voracious fish. I have now in my museum, says Mr. Buckland, a portion of a tallow candle, about seven inches long, also a pair of sailor's mits, both taken from a cod's stomach.

The Origin of the Names of States.

Maine takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the queen of Charles I., Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire—first called Laconia—from Hampshire, England.

Vermont from the Green mountains (French, *vert mont*).

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying the country about the great hills.

Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant.

Connecticut was Mohegan, spelled originally Quon-eh-tat, signifying "a long river."

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II., granted him that territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carter, after the island of Jersey in the British channel, of which he was governor.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, and the word "sylvania" meaning woods.

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, governor of Virginia.

Maryland receives its name from the queen of Charles I., Henrietta Maria. Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, unmarried, or virgin queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I., and Georgia in honor of George II.

Florida gets its name from Kasques de Flores, or "Feast of the Flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word, signifying "the land of rest."

Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississippi derived its name from that of the great river, which is, in the Natchez tongue, "The Father of Waters."

Arkansas is derived from the word Kansas, "smoky waters," with the French prefix of "ark"—a bow.

Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "The river with a big bend."

Kentucky also is an Indian name—"Kain-tuk-ah," signifying "at the head of the river."

Ohio is Shawnee name for "The beautiful river."

Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

Indiana's name came from that of the Indians.

Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word "Illini" (men) and the French affix "ois," making "Tribe of men."

Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian name for a wild, rushing channel.

Missouri is also an Indian name for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river.

Kansas is an Indian word for smoky water.

Iowa signifies in the Indian language "The drowsy ones," and Minnesota "a cloudy water."

The Votes for United States Presidents.

Year.	Candidates.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1789	George Washington	69	Unanimous.
1796	John Adams	67	73
1800	Thomas Jefferson	68	73
	Aaron Burr	65	30
1804	James Madison	116,372	148
1808	James Madison	135,791	122
1812	James Madison	1,337,263	128
	Dewitt Clinton	83,869	34
1816	James Monroe	1,835,791	183
1820	James Monroe	1,835,791	34
	Only one electoral vote in opposition.		
1824	John Q. Adams	105,321	84
	Andrew Jackson	156,872	99
	W. H. Crawford	48,282	41
	Henry Clay	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	647,281	178
	John Q. Adams	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	687,502	219
	Henry Clay	530,189	49
	John Floyd	11	1
1836	Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
	Wm. H. Harrison	736,656	121
1840	Wm. H. Harrison	1,475,011	234
	Martin Van Buren	1,135,761	56
1844	James K. Polk	1,397,243	170
	Henry Clay	1,361,362	105
1848	Zachary Taylor	1,369,099	163
	Lewis Cass	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren	291,263	36
1852	Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
	Winfield Scott	1,542,403	42
1856	James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
	John C. Fremont	2,215,788	12
1860	Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
	J. C. Breckinridge	2,810,501	123
1864	Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	213
	George B. McClellan	1,808,725	45
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	3,015,071	21
	Horatio Seymour	2,709,618	30
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	3,507,070	80
	Hercules Greeley	2,834,079	66

The above table should be kept for reference.

Washington's Temper.

Miss Jane Stuart, in *Scribner* for July, tells the following story of her father, the celebrated painter, and General Washington: When talking one day to General Henry Lee, my father happened to remark that Washington had a tremendous temper, but held it under wonderful control. General Lee breakfasted with the President and Mrs. Washington a few days afterward.

"I saw your portrait the other day—a capital likeness," said the general, "but Stuart says you have a tremendous temper."

"Upon my word," said Mrs. Washington, coloring, "Mr. Stuart takes a great deal upon himself to make such a remark."

"But stay, my dear lady," said General Lee, "he added, that the President had it under wonderful control."

With something like a smile General Washington remarked: "He is right."

My True Love.

My true love hath my heart, and I have his, By just exchange one to the other was given; I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss, There never was a better bargain driven: My true love hath my heart, and I have his. His heart in him keeps him and me in one, My heart in him his thoughts and senses guide; He loves my heart, for once it was his own, I cherish his because in me it bides: My true love hath my heart, and I have his.

Centennial Notes.

Of all the buildings the Main is best patronized.

There is no probability of the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday.

In the Egyptian exhibit is a statue of Rameses the Second, dated 1350 years B. C.

Russia, though she was late, will make a better display than others who were early.

A great attraction at Horticultural hall is the organ. Large crowds are always in attendance to hear it.

Italy makes a beautiful display of jewelry. The ladies go in raptures over the exquisite mosaics exhibited.

The Wisconsin eagle in Agricultural hall holds leaves continually. A great many foreigners mistake him for a parrot.

The Japanese have learned to say "Dis fan, five dollar; dath fan, ten dollar," etc. Precocious people, the Japanese!

The autumn will be the best time during which to visit the Exposition, and the leading hotels have large numbers of engagements for that time.

The guards are much more civil than they were at the beginning of the Exhibition. It is currently reported in Philadelphia that several have been thrashed.

The collective display of machine tools by the manufacturers of New England cannot be surpassed in value and excellence by any other class of exhibits

Providence Independent.

S. MOSER, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 29, 1876.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly will please notify us of the same.

Moody and Sankey are the names given to a couple of young elephants brought to England from India by the Prince of Wales.

TILTON has returned to Brooklyn from his factoring tour. He spoke two hundred and seventy nights, and has made enough money to pay all his debts and rest for the summer.—TIMES.

EDWIN BOOTH will pass a few days at Long Branch and then start for San Francisco, where he will appear at John McCullough's theatre.

THREE several attempts at the repeal of the resumption act were made in the House on Monday, but all were alike unsuccessful, and it grows more doubtful every day whether a repeal can pass even the lower house of Congress. It is not expected by any one that it would pass the Senate now.

THE Beecher business threatens to break out again. The Supreme Court has reversed the order of Justice Dykman at special term, sustaining Beecher's demurrer in Moulton's suit against him for malicious prosecution, and there appears to be nothing now to hinder the trial from going on. What is more, Moulton says it shall go on.

WILLIAM CHATFIELD BOOTH died at his residence in Brooklyn, New York, on the 24th inst. Mr. Booth descended from one of the oldest families in the State, his first American ancestor—an officer in the British army—having purchased shelter Island jointly with Lyon Gardiner from the Indians as early as 1649. His daughter, Mary L. Booth, is the editor of HARPER'S BAZAR.

A DOZEN of Chicago whisky thieves got their dues on Saturday. A. C. Hesing, the ring-master, was sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment in the county jail for two years. The rest of the gang, being more unimportant, were sat upon more lightly. This man Hesing was for many years the "boss" of Chicago, and that city owes at last one debt to Mr. Bristow for having done what all Chicago could not do put him in a place for which he is fitted.

THE party platforms, to which we are accustomed of late years, are, usually, so diffuse and vague that they have quite ceased to attract attention. Formerly a party existed for the enforcement of certain principles, which were, when necessary, avowed and declared in the resolutions of the party convention. Nowadays the convention decides, after it has disposed of all other questions, what principles it shall adopt for the pending campaign, or, rather, appoints a committee to decide for it. For all practical it could usually get along quite as well without any pretense of principles, for the columns of sophomoric eloquence that go by the name of platforms seldom count for much. It occurs to us that the Democracy at St. Louis might do a good thing for itself and the country by a complete departure from this stupid custom. A platform that would really mean something—a few short, crisp sentences, each embodying a living idea, so plainly and unequivocally expressed that none could mistake the meaning and in language that all could remember—might startle the party hacks, but it would greatly please the people, and would cover a multitude of sins in the way of the candidates.

An Escaping Prisoner Lynched.

TERRE HAUTE, June 24.—At Robinson, Crawford county, Ill., last night about 8 o'clock, Richardson Henderson, the Sheriff, entered the jail to lock up the prisoners, when he was attacked by a prisoner named Osborne, who was confined on a charge of murder. Osborne used a small wooden billy. The Sheriff grasped the prisoner, and the two struggled outside of the jail, when another prisoner, who was confined for horse-stealing, escaped. The Sheriff received very serious injuries, but succeeded in holding Osborne until the screams of his wife brought a number of citizens to the scene, who cut a rope from an awning and immediately hung the prisoner to an adjacent tree. The prisoner begged for a respite and a priest, but was told there was no time to spare. Osborne was a desperate man.

THE FRONTIER.

A Severe Indian Fight—The Red Skins Repulsed—Loss of Life.

CHEYENNE, June 23.—As intimated in the last dispatch, Crook's command left camp on the morning of the 16th instant, with four days' rations, and struck across to the Rosebud, a branch of the Yellowstone, in Montana. Following this creek next morning, about five miles, the Snake and Crow snouts brought word from the front that the Sioux were in force at the Hills, and by 8.30 o'clock the command was in position and an extensive fire was inaugurated along the bluffs to the north of the creek. The enemy, who had begun the attack, showing thereby their confidence in their ability to whip the command, retired as the soldiers and allies advanced. The Sioux, all well-mounted and well-armed, swarmed in numbers at times, and prodigious in the use of ammunition. The fight lasted four hours, when the enemy retired out of sight at every point. The casualties are as follows: Third Cavalry, Company F Sergeant Marshall and Private Roe killed; Privates Broaderson and Peabers wounded; Company I, Privates Allen and Flynn killed, Sergeant Enoch, Corporal Cartz, Privates Smith, Stewart, O'Brien and Lossy Bayley wounded; Company L, Sergeant Newkirk, Privates Bennett, Potts, Connors and Mitchell killed, Sergeants Cook, Edwards, Snow and Cramer wounded. Second Cavalry, Captain Henry; Company D, Sergeant O'Donnell wounded; Company B, Private Steiner wounded. The latter are likely to recover.

(Communicated.)

WHITESIDE CO., June 20th 1876, [For THE INDEPENDENT.]

For the last week back we have had warm, wet and cold weather, as well as a heavy thunder storm. Saturday and Sunday last was wet and cold. thermometer 57 Degrees. Crops rye and spring wheat are doing well. Barley is just coming in head and looks well. The Oats promises a heavy yield. Not much can be said of the corn at present. The late planting has come on well. The early planting is knee high but it is too cool. Many of the old residents prophesy a light corn crop, on account of the weather. The grass crop will be heavy and pasture is plenty even in the roads a good swath can be mown.

The apple trees are laden with fruit and if no unforeseen event should occur there will be a good crop of apples. Cherries, wild plums, currants, gooseberries and strawberries will yield well. Market wheat 80 cts., to \$1 per bu., corn 35 cts., oats 23 cts., flour per cwt., \$3 to \$4.70; the \$4.70 is patent flour bran \$8 to \$9 per Ton Butter 15 cts., per lb., Eggs 8 cts. per dozen, milk 80 cts., per cwt., and the farmers get the sour milk back. The milk is sold to the butter factories, and they have no use for the sour milk.

A new factory was started at Round Grove Station this spring. They get at the present time 2,700 lbs., of milk per day, hogs live \$5.25 per cwt., beef \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt., sheep from \$2 to \$4 per head. Road mending has been the order of the day here for a couple of weeks back and there is still some yet to do, the small bridges and culverts are made the same as a work bench, the posts are cedar, sharpened and driven in the sides of the plank to keep the dirt from falling in, they do not last many years in the middle of the road. To fill up holes they use a plow to break up the ground and scrapers to move it with. No carts or shovels are used, in fact I have not seen a cart here, and not one farmer in 20 has a shovel all use spades. Each township has one Supervisor. Three road and bridge commissioners and about every three mile road has a path master, the Supervisors act in the place of County Commissioners. Road Commissioners are the same as Supervisors East, and the path master is the R. C., Supernumery. The R. C., directs him what to do and what hands he shall call out to work on his section and as for the small bridges many of them are repaired with talk. Every able bodied man between 21 and 50 years of age is obliged to give two days work on the roads or pay \$3 and if it is required he will have to give the substitute instead of paying the money to the path master. The amount of money and labor levied

for roads here are 64 ft., wide the people made out to get along, as when one track got bad they took another, in many places the culverts I know have been washed out for six months, and they were only repaired last week. CLYDE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Colonel John Fowler, of New York one of the Tweed's ring, has absconded.

Governor Hayes had a reception at his old home, Fremont, Ohio, on Saturday.

American residents in London will celebrate the Fourth with a dinner and speeches.

Two spans of the bridge across the Missouri at Kansas City, were burned on Saturday.

The Brazilian cotton pavilion in A. Agricultural Hall was burned on Sunday morning. Loss, \$700.

President McCosh, of the College of New Jersey, preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class on Sunday.

The opinion prevails in Washington that the Belknap trial will be postponed till fall.

Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the Newton (Mass.) Mills.

Four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry left Camp Douglas, Utah, on Saturday, for the Black Hills.

A damaging hail-storm visited Auburn, New York, yesterday. Fruit and other crops were much damaged.

John Canil, an escaped convict, was captured in the vicinity of Salt Lake City on Saturday and taken to the Penitentiary.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, General Sherman and Secretary Cameron left Harrisburg yesterday afternoon for Washington.

It is thought quite probable that Congress will be ready to adjourn by the middle of July.

The Military situation in Mexico remains unchanged, but active measure are in preparation to crush the revolution speedily.

A dispatch from General Crook to General Sheridan confirms the report of the battle with the Indians on the Tongue river and gives the casualties on both sides.

Mr. Blaine continues quite ill. His early departure from Washington is advised by his physicians, but it has not yet been decided that he is able to travel, nor has his destination yet been determined.

It is understood that Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, will be chosen permanent president of the St. Louis Convention. The chances of Hendricks for the nomination are represented as hourly improving.

Details of the atrocities in Bulgaria estimate the number of lives sacrificed at from 18,000 to 30,000, and thirty-seven villages were destroyed. The English Ambassador has interviewed with the government to put an end to them.

Mrs. Larry McCarty and four children were badly burned by a kerosene-lamp explosion at Ogdensburg, N. J., on Saturday night. The mother and one daughter died yesterday.

Late on Friday night the stables of James Allen & Sons, railroad contractors, at Port Morris, were destroyed by fire. Fifteen horses perished in the flames. The loss amounts to \$20,000, and the cause of the fire is unknown.

Aaron Lander, who with an associate, robbed a German emigrant of \$770 on a train on the Erie Railway, between Port Jervis and Hancock, on the night of the 17th of May last, was convicted on Saturday at Goshen, and sentenced by Judge Pratt to Sing Sing for four years and nine months.

A RUINED BOSS.

Sentences of the Chicago Whisky Ring—Two Years for Hesing.

CHICAGO, June 24.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Colonel Jussen, on behalf of the defendants in the whisky cases, asked for a stay of sentence. Judge Blodgett, however, overruled the motion and pronounced the following sentences: A. C. Hesing, to pay a fine of \$5,000 and to be imprisoned in the county jail for the term of two years; O. B. Dickenson and Jonathan Able, distillers, each a fine of \$1,000 and three months in the county jail; Simon Powell, a fine of \$3,000 and six months in the county jail; H. B. Miller, ex-County Treasurer, a fine of \$3,000 and six months in the county jail; H. G. Phalan and David Bush, each a fine of \$1,000 and three months in the county jail; William Cooper, a fine of \$200 and three months in the county jail; R. P. Hutchins and David Cochrane, a fine of \$1,000 and three months in the county jail; George T. Burroughs, a fine of \$3,000 and one year in the county jail. Ex-Alderman Hildreth was called, but did not appear, and it is supposed he has gone to Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER,

For a cheap boot, go to L. H. INGRAM.

For a fashionable Boot, Shoe or Gaiter, go to L. H. INGRAM.

If you are hard to fit, go to L. H. INGRAM.

If you have Corns, Bumps or Bunions, and want a boot to fit them all, go to L. H. INGRAM.

For a nice Bevel Edge, Dancing Pump, go to L. H. INGRAM.

If you want to wear as nice and neat, and as good a boot as any other man, you can get it of L. H. INGRAM.

You can get a Stitched, Fudged, or Pegged Boot, Shoe or Gaiter, Cork Bottoms, Quilted Bottoms, Double and Single Scotch Bottom. A Stitched Boot is far superior to any other make, they wear longer keep their shape better and are more comfortable and look better. I use nothing but the best White Oak Tan leather, which is far superior to the red leather and costs from ten to twelve cts. per pound more. Repairing a Specialty. Patches put on fine boots that are invisible to the eye when on the foot.

L. H. INGRAM, COLLEGEVILLE, may 18-19

SPICIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned has moved from No. 533

Swede Street, to

NO. 32 MAIN STREET,

NORRISTOWN, PA.

Second door East of Cherry, adjoining Confectionery of F. G. Stritzinger, where he will be pleased to meet all of his old customers and many new ones. Especial attention is called to his large and varied

Stock of new Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' & Gent's

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

Of the latest styles and best material.

Misses', Boys & Children Shoes & Gaiters

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' and Gent's Measured Work a Specialty.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it has been carefully selected, is of the best material and includes all the modern styles, and it is my intention to sell as cheap as any one else, can sell the same quality of goods.

Call and see me.

Hiram M. Fulmer.

N. B.—Repairing will be neatly and carefully done, and is solicited.

ap27-30.

RICHARDSON & EASTBURN,

BRIDGEPORT, MONTG. CO., PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CELEBRATED

DAVIS EXCELSIOR

Super Phosphate of Lime,

PURE GROUND BONE,

BONE and FLOUR.

As a top-dressing for Wheat, Rye, Oats or Grass, the "DAVIS EXCELSIOR" has no superior in the market.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

March 23, '76.

The New Improved

American Self-Threading Sewing

Machine

The Button Hole, Overseaming, Sewing Machine, for sale to the Agent at No. 640 Chain Street, Norristown.

The Agent is prepared to supply Norristown, and surrounding country with the above, best Sewing Machine the world has ever produced; SIMPLE, LIGHT, DURABLE, EASY AND COMPARATIVELY, NOISELESS.

PARTS, NEEDLES, OILS, HEMMERS, AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WITH MACHINE, and for sale at low figures at 640 Chain Street, Norristown.

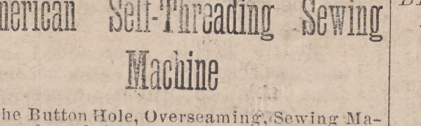
ANDREW N. AUCHY,

AGENT, NORRISTOWN, PA.

ap13-30.

D. Y. MOWDAY.

240 S. Main St., Norristown, Pa.



Furnishing UNDERTAKER,

And Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE!

He has a very large stock of every variety of Furniture which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

Special attention given to the Undertaking Business. Give him a trial.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Prospect of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 9-19

BEATTY PIANO!

Best in Use.

Grand Square and Upright.

DANIEL F. BEATTY,

Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING!

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

H. W. KRATZ,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

H. W. KRATZ, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Justice of the Peace,

Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate,

and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies.

OFFICE DAYS—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

Centennial, 1876.

BEATTY PIANO!

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

Endorsed by the highest musical authorities throughout the world as THE BEST.

From D. S. Rodine, Stockton, N. J., after receiving a \$500 Beatty Piano, says: "I feel only myself and family, but every one who has seen it is satisfied in regard to its superior quality."

From H. H. Cooney, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa.: "The Beatty Piano came to hand one week ago, in good order. It has thus far given an entire satisfaction."

"The Piano came at hand in good order, and proves satisfactory, both in tone and finish." Agents wanted, male or female. Send for catalogue. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY,

Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

G. R. KNIGHT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

FREELAND.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

Christian Klotz murdered Almira Street at Clermont Mills, Md., and was taken into a wood, and there hung himself before the young lady's friends. ... While Templeton's woolen factory at Ayer, Great Britain, was on fire recently the roof fell in. Twenty-four women were buried in the ruins and perished. ... The black plague has broken out in Persia. ... Mr. Bristow will retire from the Cabinet at the end of the month, as his private business demands his entire attention. ... A report from Colorado states that the Sioux Indians attacked a cattle ranch at Tremont's Orchard, about eighty miles down the Platte, killing fifteen men, and driving off the stock. ... Two Cabinet ministers were killed and one wounded in Constantinople by Hassan, an insubordinate officer. ... Six people were killed and thirteen wounded by the explosion of the boiler of the Mississippi steamer Oriole.

The cholera has broken out in the town of Galwood, near Bombay, India, and of two hundred inhabitants one hundred died in three days. ... Deputy Sheriff Smith was shot and killed by a man named Howell, while endeavoring to arrest him in Dawson county, Neb. Howell afterward was lodged in jail, but the citizens took him out at night and hanged him. ... The town of St. John's, province of Quebec, Canada, was almost completely devastated by fire lately. The conflagration originated in a lumber mill, a high wind carrying the embers all over town and fanning them into flames wherever they alighted, so that in a few hours the town was in ruins, and a loss of over a million dollars inflicted upon the inhabitants. Several persons were burned to death in their endeavor to save property. The buildings destroyed include some fifty stores, five hotels, two factories, two banks, custom house, post-office, United States consular and custom house, news office, several lumber mills, six loaded boats at the wharves, and a large number of dwellings and other buildings. Three hundred and fifty families were left homeless and destitute, and were obliged to lodge in the government barracks. Not a place of business or public office is left standing. ... A family consisting of David Reed, his wife and two sons, were compelled to leave their home at Coalport, Pa., which was flooded by the late rain, and in attempting to cross a swollen mountain stream they were all drowned.

The town of Houma, La., has been partially destroyed by fire. ... The clergy of Barbadoes have issued a statement to the effect that the recent riots were not caused by the sufferings of the people, but in consequence of the negroes laboring under the impression that the queen had given all the real estate to be divided among them, which was wrongfully withheld. ... Wm. Foster was hanged in Warrenton, Mo., for the murder of a colored man. ... Great destruction of crops is reported from Tennessee, caused by the overflow of the river. ... A fire at Athens, N. Y., destroyed a propeller with a loaded barge and canalboat, belonging to the Starin line, together with the Hudson river depot and one hundred loaded cars. Loss, \$400,000. ... A fire in Virginia City, Nev., destroyed the Globe Hotel and twenty-five dwellings. ... Moscow, Russia, has suffered from a conflagration to the extent of fifty houses. ... Commodore Vanderbilt has given \$300,000 more to the Nashville University—making \$1,000,000 in all.

A seven-story sugar refinery in San Francisco was consumed by fire. Loss, \$350,000; insurance, \$225,000. ... The Great Falls (N.H.) Manufacturing Co. will reduce wages instead of closing their mills. ... E. H. Rollins, Republican, has been elected to the Senate by the New Hampshire Legislature. ... The war between Abyssinia and Egypt is over. ... The tugboat Workman exploded its boiler while lying at a New York dock and three men were instantly killed. The canalboat Julia Sheppard, moored alongside, was cut completely in two and sunk. ... Treasurer New and Solicitor Wilson have resigned. ... It is currently reported that the mother of the late sultan instigated the assassin who murdered the Turkish ministers. ... James Baird, who recently gave two and one-half million dollars to the Scottish church, recently died in Scotland.

Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, has been confirmed as secretary of the treasury. ... The firework factory of D. Woolf, at Greenville, N. J., was totally destroyed by an explosion, which killed two of the employees outright, fatally wounded five, and seriously injured nine others—most of them girls or boys whose ages ranged from twelve to eighteen years. ... The plague has decreased in Bagdad since June first. During the month of May there were 2,099 cases, of which 1,222 were fatal. ... Nisic has been provisioned by the Turks. ... A hailstorm extended over a tract of land varying from half a mile to two miles in width, near Muskogee, Ill., and utterly destroyed all trees and vegetation, besides breaking all the glass. ... Count Louis Marchand, one of Napoleon's faithful adherents, who accompanied him to St. Helena, has just died.

The controller of New York having advertised for bids for \$3,000,000 worth of six per cent. bonds, received various offers ranging from 105.50 to 101. ... Mr. Blaine overruled himself to make a speech at a Hayes ratification meeting in Washington, and has suffered a relapse in consequence. ... The Dreadnought, Batelle, Arrow and Orion were winners in the first contest of the international yacht regatta, off New York city. ... The following are the announced dates for college and amateur sports at Saratoga this season: College regatta, July 18 and 19; college athletic sports, July 20 and 21; fourth annual grand international amateur regatta of the Saratoga rowing association, August 7 and 9; international collegiate regatta, August 11, at which the foreign navy-cruisers will contest the victors of the college regatta. ... The guards of the Salt Lake City penitentiary were overpowered by seven prisoners, who made good their escape after fatally wounding the prison cook. ... Wm. Adin was hanged in Cleveland, Ohio, for the murder of his wife, step-daughter and another woman. ... John Hauey and George Walker, two tramps, stole a boat on the Delaware river, and while endeavoring to pass through Fiddler's Elbow, a rift below Milford, Pa., were overturned and drowned.

Richard Grant White says there is no such thing as "in our midst," but we would like to know where he would locate the pain that makes paregoric a popular beverage among the young.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented the memorial of citizens of Los Angeles county, Cal., setting forth the evils of Chinese immigration, and favoring such action by Congress as will prevent the same. Referred. ... Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following joint resolution, which was referred: Be it resolved, etc., That should the government of one or more countries invite a conference or convention to consider the important change which has recently occurred in the relative value of gold and silver, and the adoption of international measures for the removal of embarrassments arising therefrom, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint three properly qualified persons as commissioners to attend such conference.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing devices and inscriptions upon the coins of the United States. Referred to the committee on finance. It provides that upon the obverse side of all the gold and silver coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, together with an inscription of the word "Liberty," and the year of coinage. Upon the reverse side of the gold coins, except the gold dollar, and upon the trade dollar, there shall be a representation of an eagle with wings spread, and the inscription "U. S. of America," and the denomination of the coin. The gold dollar and all the silver coins, except the trade dollar, are to bear upon their obverse a wreath, together with the denomination and the inscription, "United States of America." The bill authorizes the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to cause the motto "In God We Trust," to be inscribed on such of the coins as shall admit of it. It is next provided that the three-dollar gold piece, the twenty-cent silver piece shall not hereafter be coined; and the third section of the bill is as follows: "The devices of the minor coins (the nickels) shall consist of such emblematic inscriptions as are proper to the Republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those on the gold and silver coins, and each minor coin shall express its proper date and value."

Mr. Sherman considered the motion submitted by defendant's counsel to postpone the trial until some convenient day in November next. The trial for impeachment was ordered to proceed. ... Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue \$10,000,000 of silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and said as it was to expedite and facilitate the execution of existing laws, he would ask to have it considered now. The committee reported an amendment, which was to strike out the word "now," and that the resolution should read "the secretary of the treasury may issue silver coin in the treasury," instead of "silver coin now in the treasury."

Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to limit the coinage thereof to such amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution then passed. ... The Senate proceeded to vote on motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian Appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the committee on Indian affairs to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department, and it was agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 17. ... On motion of Mr. Windom the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside was reconsidered. After various motions the section proposing the transfer of the Indian bureau was struck out of the bill by yeas 24 to 22. ... The Senate resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, said the amount of estimates for the fiscal year committed for the next fiscal year was \$20,874,669.40. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was \$17,011,306.40. The bill now before the Senate, as reported by the committee on appropriations, proposed to appropriate \$16,119,290.46, being an increase of \$1,755,378.94 over the present bill, and a decrease as compared with the appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of \$892,016.50. ... The amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for pay of officers, seamen, etc., from \$5,750,000 to \$7,200,000; increasing that for the civil service from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000; and that for local pilotage from \$45,000 to \$65,000. ... The amendment increasing the appropriation for equipment of vessels from \$970,000 to \$1,250,000 was passed. The amendment increasing the appropriation for the bureau of yards and docks from \$440,000 to \$760,000 was rejected. ... The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for the construction and repairs from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to make the amount \$2,000,000. Agreed to. ... Mr. Edmunds submitted the following as a substitute for the clause in the House bill proposed to be struck out by the committee on appropriations: No increase of the force of any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of Congress, except when the secretary of the navy shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time. ... The substitute was agreed to. ... The committee on appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the bureau of steam engineering from \$885,000 to \$1,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so as to make the amount \$1,000,000, and it was agreed to. ... The next amendment of the committee provided that hereafter all appointments of second lieutenants in the marine corps shall be made from graduates at the naval schools. Agreed to. ... The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in. It was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, has been appointed Speaker pro tem. ... \$300,000 was appropriated for building the military posts in the Yellowstone region by the House, in committee of the whole, but afterwards stricken out. The Army Appropriation bill as thus amended was passed. ... A resolution was adopted that a commission, consisting of five non-residents of the District of Columbia and one resident, be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two residents of the District and one non-resident be selected by the presiding officer of the Senate, to be appointed, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of Congress, to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia. ... During a discussion on an appropriation for fireworks in Washington for the fourth of July, Mr. Crittenden (Ind.), of New York, called attention to the serious fact that, within a few years, seven hundred millions of dollars worth of property—nearly half the national debt—had been burned up; and largely through the careless use of fireworks on the fourth of July. ... The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers, and was addressed by Mr. Thornburgh, of Tennessee, in favor of the bill. It allows to all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors and marines (including slaves and Indians), \$3.33 for the period of the service between the twelfth of April, 1861, and the ninth of May, 1865, deducting all bounties already paid under the United States and State laws. The bill is not to apply to substitutes, men who were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment, or men who were discharged on their own application for other cause than disability incurred in the service prior to the nineteenth of April, 1865 (unless such discharge was obtained with a promise to re-enlistment, or to accept a promotion, or to persons discharged on the ground of minority. All applications for bounties under the bill are to be filed within five years. Passed—yeas, 140; nays, 46. ... The Speaker pro tem laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the extradition treaty with England.

The House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole, and was addressed by Mr. Steiwer (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Freedman's bank. Mr. Cook (Dem.), of Georgia, spoke in regard to refunding the cotton tax. The House then laid aside the bill to take up the Senate amendments to the Silver bill. ... Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, moved concurrence in the amendments. Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, offered the amendment making the trade dollar no longer a legal tender. The amendments were referred to the committee on banking and currency. ... Mr. Steiwer resumed his remarks on the Freedman's bank. Among the facts he quoted incidentally were these: That the deposits of the colored men in the bank in nine years were \$50,000,000. The South had been drained of money by the branches of the bank, which sent its funds to the main concern at Washington; the final loss of depositors will be about \$1,500,000. ... The committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections, Mr. Warren (Dem.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to pay the executor of the estate of the late Henry Wilson \$10,222, being the salary for the unexpired term of his office as Vice-President. ... After speeches by Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, in favor of the amendment, Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment was adopted. ... The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder. Agreed to.

With a view of aiding Secretary Bristow in the laudable work of redeeming the fractional currency, THE CHICAGO LEDGER is being supplied at the rate of fifty cents for six months.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, salt rheum, and other eruptions, cures, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIOR TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—Com.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Dull, heavy headache, obstructions of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious mucus, purulent, mucopurulent, dry, sticky, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scales from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. ... When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of catarrh and other curable diseases of the nose and throat, of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

Do not suffer with nervousness. Mrs. L. M. Jones was cured with a most simple remedy, and wishes every one to know about it. Send ten cents for the story. P. O. Box 4550, New York city.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the true amount of benefit I have received from this use of *Johann's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made into a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be obtained by using *GLASS'S SULPHUR SOAP*, which does away with the necessity for sulphur baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. ... For those prematurely gray: Use Hill's Hair Dye.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthy activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic is its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantity, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

Beef—Prime to Extra Bullocks	18 1/2	10
Common to Prime Cows	18 1/2	10
Which Cows	18 1/2	10
Sheep—Live	17 1/2	10 1/2
Dressed	18 1/2	10 1/2
Lamb	18 1/2	10 1/2
Cotton—Middling	15 1/2	12 1/2
Flour—Extra Western	6 1/2	6 1/2
State Flour	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wheat—Red Western	97 1/2	10 1/2
No. 2 Spring	1 22 1/2	12 1/2
Rye—State	1 22 1/2	12 1/2
Barley—State	1 22 1/2	12 1/2
Barley Malt	95	125
Corn—Mixed Western	33	42
Hay, per cwt.	60	10 1/2
Straw, per cwt.	60	10 1/2
Pork—Mess.	16 1/2	11 1/2
Lard	11 1/2	11 1/2
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	27	27 1/2
Do. No. 2, new	15	15 1/2
Dry Cod, per cwt.	22	22 1/2
Herring, Scaled, per box	22	22 1/2
Potatoes—New York	14 1/2	14 1/2
Wool—California	8 1/2	8 1/2
Texas	20	26
Australian	43	46
Butter—New York	19	20
Western Dairy	19	20
Western Yellow	18	20
Cheese—State Factory	13	17
Do. Skimmed	13	17
Western	14	17
Eggs—State	17	17 1/2

Beef—Prime to Extra Bullocks 18 1/2 10
Sheep—Live 17 1/2 10 1/2
Dressed 18 1/2 10 1/2
Lamb 18 1/2 10 1/2
Cotton—Middling 15 1/2 12 1/2
Flour—Extra Western 6 1/2 6 1/2
State Flour 6 1/2 6 1/2
Wheat—Red Western 97 1/2 10 1/2
No. 2 Spring 1 22 1/2 12 1/2
Rye—State 1 22 1/2 12 1/2
Barley—State 1 22 1/2 12 1/2
Barley Malt 95 125
Corn—Mixed Western 33 42
Hay, per cwt. 60 10 1/2
Straw, per cwt. 60 10 1/2
Pork—Mess. 16 1/2 11 1/2
Lard 11 1/2 11 1/2
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new 27 27 1/2
Do. No. 2, new 15 15 1/2
Dry Cod, per cwt. 22 22 1/2
Herring, Scaled, per box 22 22 1/2
Potatoes—New York 14 1/2 14 1/2
Wool—California 8 1/2 8 1/2
Texas 20 26
Australian 43 46
Butter—New York 19 20
Western Dairy 19 20
Western Yellow 18 20
Cheese—State Factory 13 17
Do. Skimmed 13 17
Western 14 17
Eggs—State 17 17 1/2

Beef—Prime to Extra Bullocks 18 1/2 10
Sheep—Live 17 1/2 10 1/2
Dressed 18 1/2 10 1/2
Lamb 18 1/2 10 1/2
Cotton—Middling 15 1/2 12 1/2
Flour—Extra Western 6 1/2 6 1/2
State Flour 6 1/2 6 1/2
Wheat—Red Western 97 1/2 10 1/2
No. 2 Spring 1 22 1/2 12 1/2
Rye—State 1 22 1/2 12 1/2
Barley—State 1 22 1/2 12 1/2
Barley Malt 95 125
Corn—Mixed Western 33 42
Hay, per cwt. 60 10 1/2
Straw, per cwt. 60 10 1/2
Pork—Mess. 16 1/2 11 1/2
Lard 11 1/2 11 1/2
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new 27 27 1/2
Do. No. 2, new 15 15 1/2
Dry Cod, per cwt. 22 22 1/2
Herring, Scaled, per box 22 22 1/2
Potatoes—New York 14 1/2 14 1/2
Wool—California 8 1/2 8 1/2
Texas 20 26
Australian 43 46
Butter—New York 19 20
Western Dairy 19 20
Western Yellow 18 20
Cheese—State Factory 13 17
Do. Skimmed 13 17
Western 14 17
Eggs—State 17 17 1/2

JENNIE JOHNSON, Box 453, Prov. R. I., will tell how to keep health and beauty. Send stamp for FREE CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES FOR AGENTS.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Total package free. L. SMITHING, Cleveland, O.

\$12 a day. Home Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. A. dress TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Profitable, Pleasant work—hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit Free. Better than Gold & CO., COULTER & CO., Chicago.

\$5 to \$20 a day at home. Sample worth \$1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. M. J. J. G. CAPEWELL & CO., Chesham, Conn.

AGENTS 73 everywhere in one day. Best literary chronicle free. MUNYON & SPONSER, Phila., Pa.

\$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Outfit Free. Outfit Free to Agents. Better than Gold & CO., COULTER & CO., Chicago.

WANTED. One or two good men in every county. Large salary to the right man. Particulars free. VARIETY MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Do not suffer with nervousness. Mrs. L. M. Jones was cured with a most simple remedy, and wishes every one to know about it. Send ten cents for the story. P. O. Box 4550, New York city.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the true amount of benefit I have received from this use of *Johann's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made into a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be obtained by using *GLASS'S SULPHUR SOAP*, which does away with the necessity for sulphur baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. ... For those prematurely gray: Use Hill's Hair Dye.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthy activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic is its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantity, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

Do not suffer with nervousness. Mrs. L. M. Jones was cured with a most simple remedy, and wishes every one to know about it. Send ten cents for the story. P. O. Box 4550, New York city.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the true amount of benefit I have received from this use of *Johann's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made into a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be obtained by using *GLASS'S SULPHUR SOAP*, which does away with the necessity for sulphur baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. ... For those prematurely gray: Use Hill's Hair Dye.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthy activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic is its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantity, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

Do not suffer with nervousness. Mrs. L. M. Jones was cured with a most simple remedy, and wishes every one to know about it. Send ten cents for the story. P. O. Box 4550, New York city.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the true amount of benefit I have received from this use of *Johann's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made into a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be obtained by using *GLASS'S SULPHUR SOAP*, which does away with the necessity for sulphur baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. ... For those prematurely gray: Use Hill's Hair Dye.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthy activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic is its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantity, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

Do not suffer with nervousness. Mrs. L. M. Jones was cured with a most simple remedy, and wishes every one to know about it. Send ten cents for the story. P. O. Box 4550, New York city.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the true amount of benefit I have received from this use of *Johann's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made into a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be obtained by using *GLASS'S SULPHUR SOAP*, which does away with the necessity for sulphur baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. ... For those prematurely gray: Use Hill's Hair Dye.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthy activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic is its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantity, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

Do not suffer with nervousness. Mrs. L. M. Jones was cured with a most simple remedy, and wishes every one to know about it. Send ten cents for the story. P. O. Box 4550, New York city.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the true amount of benefit I have received from this use of *Johann's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made into a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be obtained by using *GLASS'S SULPHUR SOAP*, which does away with the necessity for sulphur baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. ... For those prematurely gray: Use Hill's Hair Dye.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthy activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic is its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantity, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

HALF A DOLLAR
Will pay for the
CHICAGO LEDGER
For the Next Half Year.
The LEDGER is a large 8-page, 56-column, independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. The best Story Paper printed. Try it.
Address: THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

NEWPORT,